

# THE SHAKERITE

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Shaker Heights High School Shaker Heights, Ohio

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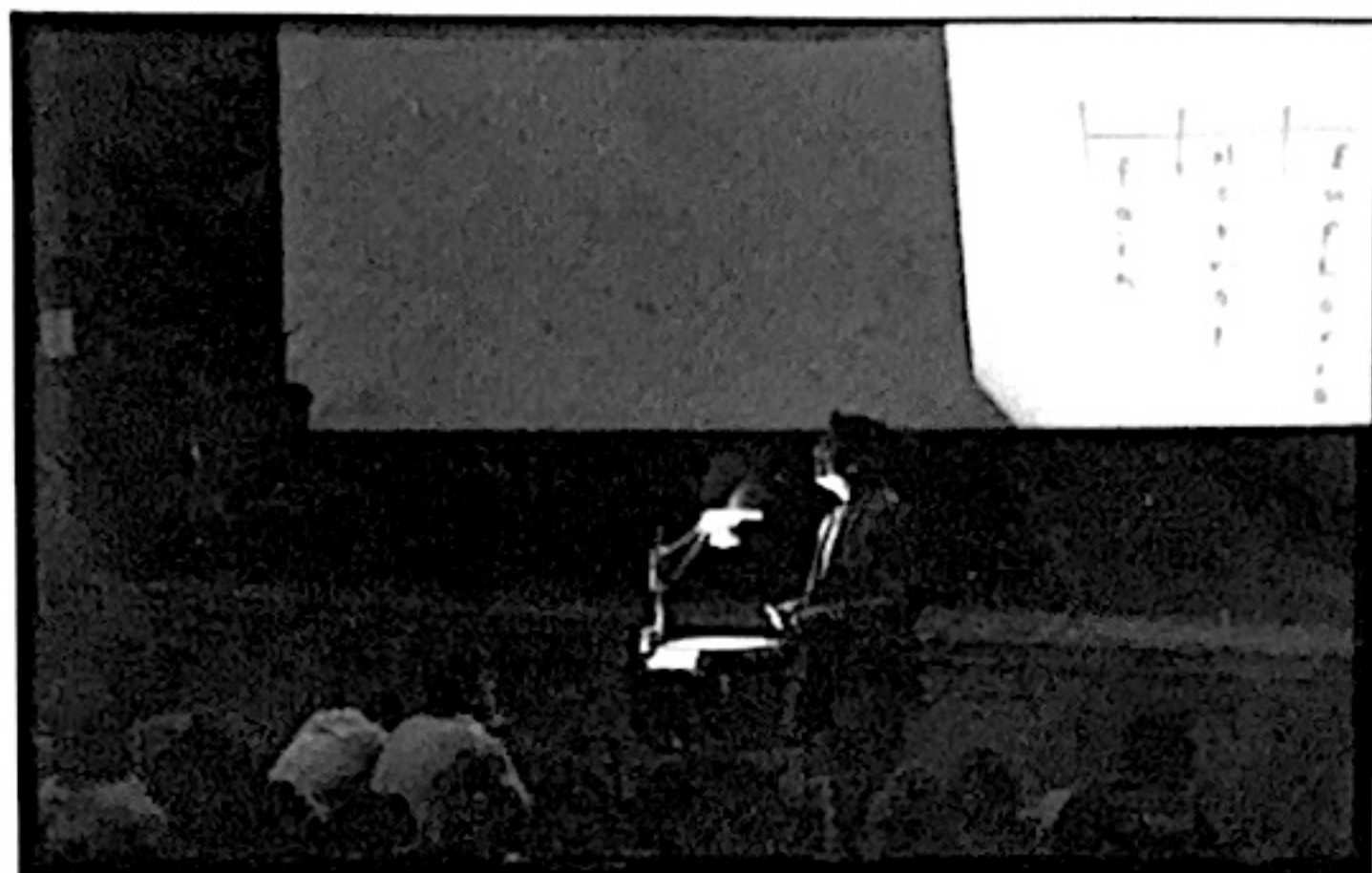
## T.I. teaches, advises students *State cuts Shaker budget*

by Barb Kancelbaum

"T.I. is a group of kids working together informing people of their responsibility to know about drug usage and to make responsible decisions concerning it," states Gail Post, Shaker senior, who recently helped put together an informative program on drug use and abuse for part of the Sophomore Class.

Officially known as the Teen Institute for the Prevention of Alcohol and other Drug Abuse, the philosophy of T.I. is that teenagers are best reached by their peers; therefore, there must be teens available to work with chemical abusers in order to eliminate the problem.

Student T.I. counselors go through a rigorous training period either during week-long summer sessions or weekend mini-institutes during the school year. In workshops and lectures, the trainees learn how to deal with people who are chemically dependent or whose family members are chemically dependent. They learn how to educate peers in the prevention of these problems, where to direct people for treatment, and how to help support people returning from treatment who



FRANKLIN  
Dave Udelf, Shaker school psychologist, speaks at Teen Institute seminars.

must stay away from the substances to which they are addicted.

"T.I.'ers are also trained to put on large scale educational programs at the elementary, junior high, and high school levels," says Suzanne Basset, Shaker T.I. advisor and director for the Center for Student Assistance.

At the elementary level, drug use is strongly discouraged, but at the secondary levels, T.I. understands that some kids are going to use drugs. "We just want them to look seriously at

what they do to their bodies and minds, and that if they get too deeply into drugs, we're here to help them out. T.I. doesn't condone or condemn the use of chemicals. It presents the facts honestly," expressed Gail Post.

The recent T.I. seminar at Shaker was attended by one third of the Sophomore Class. It consisted of skits, movies, group discussions, and talks by people who have been addicted or whose family members have been addicted to chemicals.

When asked whether she thought the seminar was successful, one T.I.'er from Brush High School said, "If we reached one or two people—maybe got them to think twice about getting involved in drugs—then it was successful."

The Teen Institute wants teens to know that they are not alone in dealing with "peer pressure," alcoholism, parental problems, and other fears. It advocates larger organizations such as Al-Anon, and smaller scale counseling for people who need to talk things over in a more concentrated atmosphere. The Shaker T.I.'ers: Gail Post, Connie Gettinger (who chaired the recent sophomore program), Alan Sickling, Heather Thompson, and Ed Feil, as well as Suzanne Basset, welcome people who would like to be put in touch with a T.I. peer counselor, or who would like to be one of those selected to participate in a mini-institute in order to learn more about chemical abuse and its prevention.

by Jane Kaufman

The possibility of severe budget cuts toward education in Ohio legislation has caused Shaker Heights High School and the district as a whole a temporary and possibly permanent freeze on expenditures.

Mr. C. A. Zimmerman, principal, cited three major areas that the freeze has affected: field trip authorization, use of the Xerox machine, and staff absence taken on account of professional and personal reasons.

All field trips proposed prior to January 19 will remain possible. Most field trips scheduled after January 19 have been refused authorization.

Control on the Xerox machine has been tightened greatly. No teacher has direct access to the machine, and one secretary has been assigned as the only person to "run off" all material.

"We have curtailed professional leave except when

absolutely necessary," Zimmerman said. Teachers who participate in evaluative programs will be allowed leave. Zimmerman cautioned against use of personal leave days except when "absolutely necessary." (Personal leave days are two days of absence allowed to be taken by teachers without stated reason. Professional leave days are days taken to do something in the realm of the profession, but not in school.)

In a letter to teachers, Dr. Jack P. Taylor, superintendent, wrote that if such cuts are finalized, and if compensation does not come locally, "Program cuts will be made." That may mean layoffs.

"It's difficult to judge what might happen because so much of what we do hinges on decisions made in Columbus," Mr. Zimmerman noted.

## Shaker artists cop scholastic honors

by Sonja Moore

Shaker was well represented in the Regional Scholastic Art Exhibit held at the Cleveland Institute of Art Jan. 23. Twenty-five Shaker students entered the competition and were among entries from schools throughout Cuyahoga County, grades 7-12.

There were several areas of visual art from which to choose, including: graphic design, black and white photography, textile design, acrylic painting, pottery, and several others. Worthy entries were awarded by a place in the competition, a key, or a New York key; the latter is the most coveted.

The following students earned a place in the regional art exhibit: Janet Adelson, graphic design; Sean Branagan, graphic design; Omar Igram, textile design; Hillary Behrman, mixed media; Lissy Kuhn, graphic design; and Andrew Plevin, photography.

Key recipients were: Thomas Barnard for two entries of black and white photography; Ruth Diener, graphic design; Kristi Gibbons, textile design; Omar

Igram, textile design; Emily Hooper, graphic design; Amy Hise, pottery; Stacey Land, painting-watercolor and textile design; Anna Loney, textile design; Lisa Marec, textile design; Shannon Pira, textile design and pottery; Jean Smith, graphic design; and Betsy White, graphic design.

The New York key winners were: Wendy Blattner, textile design; Dan Brown, photography; Linda Grossman, acrylic painting; Craig Miloscia, mixed media; Elyse Nossel, textile design; Emily Obrock, graphic design; Priscilla Perotti, textile design; and Paula Rosenberg, graphic design.

Additionally, Dan Brown received a Kodak nomination for a Medallion of Excellence. Only the five best photos were nominated for this award. Tom Barnard also was awarded with a Photography Portfolio Scholarship Nomination, and the \$100 Armstrong Award went to Wendy Blattner for textile design.



MOORE  
Who would want a copy of this?

## Finances, enrollment may close Woodbury

by Susan Glaser

As a result of decreased finances and dropping pupil enrollment, the remote possibility of the closing of Woodbury Junior High School exists.

According to Dr. Jack P. Taylor, superintendent of the

Shaker School System, the shut down of Woodbury is "a remote possibility," and talks by the school board have not as yet begun. If such a drastic decision were to be made, Woodbury would remain open until at least 1984, probably until 1985.

The major reason for the closing of Woodbury would be finances. "To continue operations at their present level in 1983, a substantial levy will be needed," comments Dr. Taylor. Either this will be done, or severe cutbacks will have to be made.

Another major reason in the consideration of discontinuing teaching at Woodbury is the decrease in enrollment throughout the entire Shaker school system. Over the next four years, enrollment is projected at 4500, down from 5951 in 1980.

If, in the future, the financial situation does not improve, and Woodbury is forced to close, the high school would accommodate 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th grades, while Byron would accommodate 7th and 8th grades. According to Dr. Taylor "This would not put a strain on either of these schools." Byron is big enough to handle approximately 250 more students, as is the high school fit to accommodate approximately 500 more. Shaker Heights High School held approximately 2000 students in the 1960's before the science wing was added. Even with ninth grade enrollment, total enrollment at the high school would be less than 2000.

## Shaker invited to compete

by Lisa Johnson

Shaker Heights High School has been selected as one of 20 to 25 public and parochial schools to participate in the first United States Academic Decathlon.

The decathlon, which was established in 1968 in Orange County, California, has been limited only to California high schools up until this time. The attempt to nationalize the contest is the first step in making an academic decathlon the first non-athletic competition in the 1984 Olympics. The only problem that exists at present is the large amount of funding that will be needed.

Six students, two each from the A, B, and C grade point average categories, will make the trip to Loyola Marymount College in Los Angeles on April 14. Only present juniors and seniors are eligible to compete for a finalist position. The basis for selecting the students is a series of tests devised by the staff. The first test given will be objective, and the top scorers will then proceed to a testing process similar to Academic Challenge.

A listing of recommended

reading materials will be distributed to the six students. The question subjects include essay writing, formal speech, career education, English, art, mathematics, physical and biological sciences, social sciences, and a super quiz on the topic of "Our Energy Predicament."

Top schools from all over the nation will be competing. Palo Alto High School, the state champions in the Orange County Decathlon, will also be participating. When asked why Shaker was chosen to participate in the decathlon, C.A. Zimmerman, principal, commented that quite obviously Shaker is "recognized nationally as a leader in education."

Since the school plans to pay for the trip, the school system is seeking funds for travel and expenses. Some may be appropriated from the school system, and the remainder must be solicited from external sources. Of the three to four days in Los Angeles, only one day will be spent on testing. Trips to Disneyland and other tourist sights are planned.

## Constitution official



FRANKLIN

Principal C.A. Zimmerman signs the Student Council constitution.



## Opinion

## Insanity plea: a flaw in our judicial system

by Adam Dudley

Is the plea "not guilty by reason of insanity" an insanity of our system of justice? Should insane persons be responsible for their actions?

We all have heard of cases where criminals have been found "not guilty by reason of insanity," sent to a mental institution, and released a short time later, only to commit another offense, often committing the same crime as before. According to our criminal code, this is justice. Judges, lawyers, and legislatures support this "justice" on the basis that insane people do not know what they are doing and cannot distinguish a criminal act from any other. This is not true.

All adults, including the insane, have enough "common sense" and sufficiently developed morals to comprehend the moral significance of an act to distinguish between right and wrong. A sane person is just as capable of choosing to commit a criminal act as an insane person. Conversely, an insane person is just as capable of choosing NOT to commit a

criminal act as a sane person.

Everyone, regardless of sanity or insanity, demonstrates certain habits and behavioral patterns. A tendency toward crime should be punished in the insane as well as in the sane. People either commit crimes, or they do not; no one only acts like he is committing a crime. Sanity should not be the question. It should simply be a question of whether or not an illegal act is committed, and if one is, the general public has a right to protection from the criminal.

Until the "not guilty by reason of insanity" plea is removed from our criminal code, the public safety is jeopardized by the freedom of criminals who are judged to have been insane when they committed a crime and are later judged to have regained their sanity.

## Opinion

## Semester grades need revision

by David Michel

By now everyone except those few who haven't turned in a book or paid a fine of some such thing knows what his grades are. Some are happy. Some are not. Some believe their grades mean the end of the world as

they know it. And there are some who, unfortunately, couldn't care less about how well or how poorly they did. But just about everybody thinks or wishes or knows that he could have done better in something. The difference between a "B+" and a "B-" and a "C" just doesn't feel good.

And what about those people who are just on the borderline between grades. That doesn't feel great either. The semester grades give neither the reward of a "+" nor the prompting of a "-." The people with 89 per cent and 80 per cent are not the same. Nine percentage points are the difference between 85 percent and 76 percent, a difference between grades. By grades, no one would argue that these two students are the same in ability. But the first two both would have probably received "B's." Anyone such as a college admissions officer seeing only a straight semester grade might assume that their skills were about the same.

So what is the point of mentioning all of this? I am simply proposing that distinctions of the "+" and "-" be made on the semester cards as well as or instead of on the nine-week cards. In this manner, the difference between the good and the better "B" or "C" student could be made where it counts, and the people who were close between grades could be singled out hopefully to their benefit.

## Opinion

## Trust in Shaker policemen marred

by Mara Sidney

Until Monday, Feb. 1, Robert Bambrick was a policeman. He had been a member of the Shaker Heights Police Force for nine years when an unfortunate occurrence ended his career in police work. On Jan. 23, Bambrick recovered a stolen car but failed to report it to a superior officer. A grand jury indicted him for receiving stolen property, and Mayor Walter Kelley dismissed him from his position.

A policeman's duty is to try his hardest to protect a community from crime. Those living

in a specific community expect their police force to arrest criminals and to take preventative measures to ensure the safety of the community. They depend on a policeman to be available and helpful when and if they need him.

Because of the great amount of trust and dependence we must have in our police force, it is quite disturbing to hear that one of our policemen was participating in — rather than

preventing — illegal actions. He was, in effect, condoning crime, declaring laws he was being paid and trusted to enforce as meaningless. We cannot help but wonder whether this is the first time for such goings on in the Shaker Heights Police Department, or merely the first time they have been discovered.

It is hoped that Bambrick was the first and will be the last policeman in Shaker Heights to take his duty so lightly, joining forces he should be protecting us from.

Ohio, which is already facing a one billion dollar deficit. Besides, a huge bureaucracy split-up is just 50 little bureaucracies. The funding would not be adequate for 50 such programs. Also, this idea would not help Ohio's financial situation but would threaten to send us all over the brink of financial disaster.

Responsibility lies in two main areas. First (and most obvious), Reagan's merciless cutbacks to states, discussion of which has almost become trite, has left everybody with less money with which to work. Second, Ohio, in managing the cutbacks, erroneously calculated that a one per cent sales tax increase would compensate for the missing funds. When this proved itself still too little money, the cutbacks to school districts were made.

What's the solution? There are too many and too few. A few school districts including Shaker have been thinking about suing the state for more money. Still others are considering asking the voters for a tax levy. But what happens when the levies fail and the lawsuits are lost? State law prohibits schools from closing.

The solution lies in the problem — state and federal governments. Horace Mann once said that "schoolhouses are the Republican line of fortifications." It is ironic that Republicans are cutting down their own lines.

## Opinion

## State cutbacks: whose fault?

by Andrew Pollis

Virtually nobody has been able to escape at least hearing about those ominous cutbacks in state funds for school districts. Almost every student is affected in some way or another — no buses for field trips, no movies, no new books, etc. Nobody favors the cutbacks, so who is responsible?

What's the solution? There are too many and too few. A few school districts including Shaker have been thinking about suing the state for more money. Still others are considering asking the voters for a tax levy. But what happens when the levies fail and the lawsuits are lost? State law prohibits schools from closing.

The solution lies in the problem — state and federal governments. Horace Mann once said that "schoolhouses are the Republican line of fortifications." It is ironic that Republicans are cutting down their own lines.

## Opinion

## Torture:

### an inconceivable phenomenon

by Steve Heller

A recent airing of CBS's *Sixty Minutes* depicted a volunteer group's efforts in freeing people from government-inflicted torture all over the world. The story pointed out the group's relative measure of success considering the tremendous obstacles and barriers that must be overcome on such enterprises.

"I find it difficult to believe that people not only inflict pain on others, but that these people feel that they have the right to do that..."

I, however, would like to comment on the reasons for this group's existence. The very concept of torture is virtually inconceivable to me, as I have lived a relatively smooth and safe life. I find it difficult to believe that people not only inflict pain on others, but that these people feel that they have the right to do that — a divine voice within them justifying the barbaric techniques of torture.

## Letter To The Editor

## Black History/America's possibilities

Dear Editor:

Black historian, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, proposed a Negro History Week in February, 1926. In the 1960's the week evolved into a month celebration. Today in the United States, institutions across the nation give special attention to the history of Afro-Americans during the month of February.

The motivating factor for this movement was the fact that even our country's most eminent historians have, for the most part, left triumphs and contributions of Afro-Americans out of American History.

Knowledge of this missing part of history can generate embarrassment and tears, pride and joy. A deep look at the impact of the presence of Afro Americans on the development of the United States can reveal two important things: How we have come to where we are, and how we have come to be who we are as individuals and as a nation.

We can come to know something very encouraging for a people in a world threatened by man's increasing ability to destroy. We can come to know the white and black Americans, who from 1619 until today, have had the strength and courage to risk life for the freedom of all men and women. We can come to know the individuals who contributed to every facet of our country's youth even though the laws and attitude of the land discouraged their input.

These things are cause for national pride for always there have been black and white Americans who have had the inner light to see worth in themselves and each other. Their strengths are in each of us. Their legacy provides us with the foundation for our future.

Sincerely,

John E. Addison

Director, Push-Excel

## The Shakerite

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# Focus on nuclear power, arms

## Nuclear power: dream or nightmare?

by Meg Russell

Nuclear Energy. Do these two words frighten you? When they are mentioned, do pictures of complicated machinery too impossible to understand flash through your mind? Or do they instill in you a new seed of hope for our seemingly barren future?

Actually, the basic premise behind nuclear energy is a process called nuclear fission. To facilitate comprehension, let us compare the structure of an atom to our solar system. The sun would be protons which are joined in the nucleus; and planets are electrons which orbit around it. When a neutron is driven into this nucleus, it divides into two smaller parts called fission fragments. During

this simple reaction two or three more neutrons are released (causing a chain reaction), and importantly, radiant energy is produced, which may be used in many different ways.

It sounds impossible, but nuclear power is one of the most inexhaustible fuel sources around today. A piece of uranium no heavier than one pound and the size of a golf ball can provide the same amount of energy as 2,300,000 pounds of coal. In fact, energy produced from fission is used to produce steam and therein electricity in a similar way to fossil fuel electrical production.

Instead of a coal-burning fireplace or furnace, splitting

uranium atoms provides energy to boil water in a simple machine called a nuclear reactor. Inside this reactor is a core where fuel elements contain uranium. Water pumped through the core becomes heat exchange. The steam then goes to a turbine that turns an electrical generator, making the electricity we readily use.

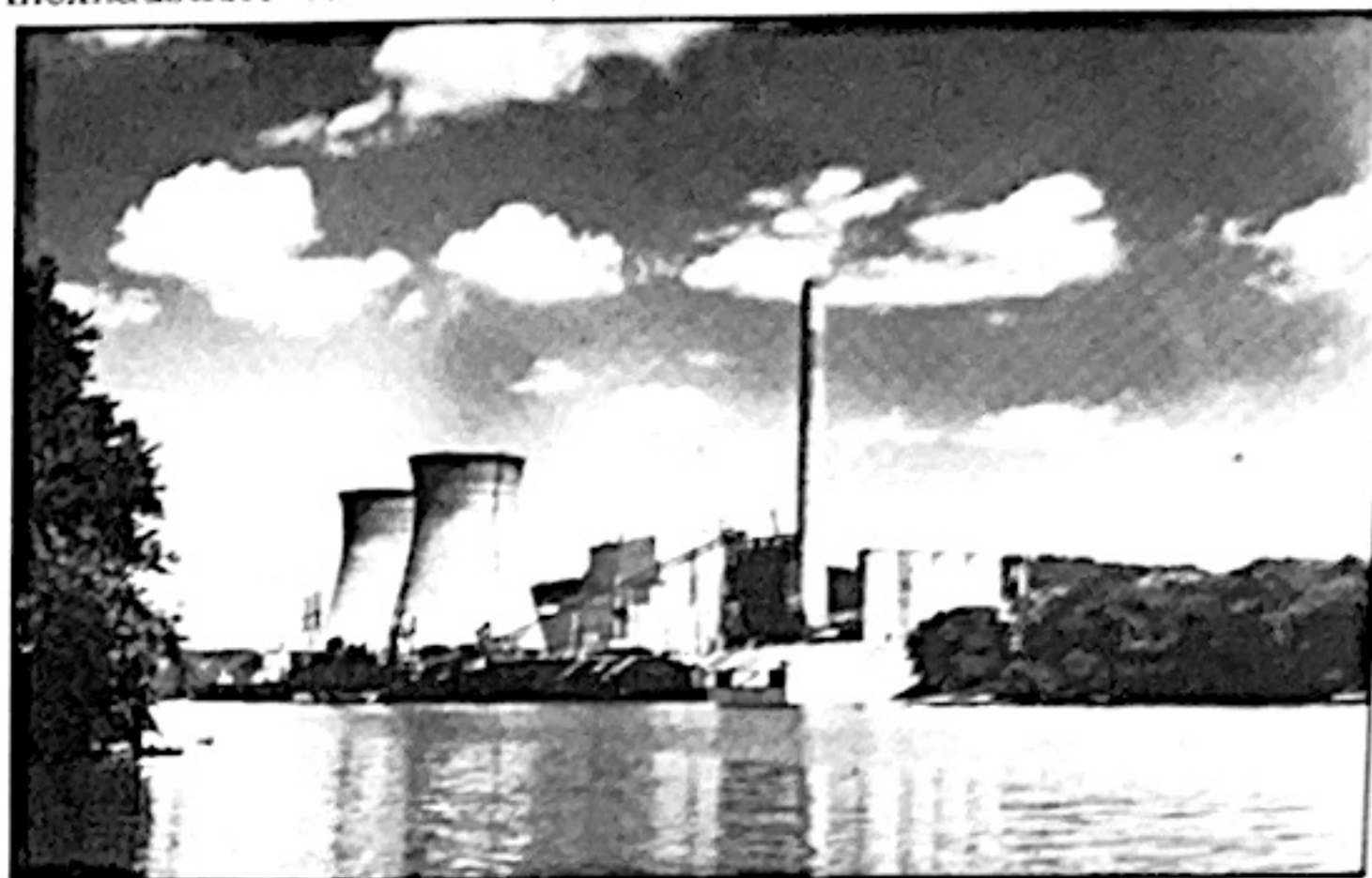
At this point in time, 20 per cent of all electricity produced in the United States is done so in nuclear plants, and it is estimated that by the end of the century over 60 per cent will be.

But there are problems. Any 1,000,000 kilowatt nuclear plant operating for one year at 75 per cent efficiency produces nearly one and one half tons of radioactive waste, which, if not properly disposed of can prove

lethal to all forms of life. However, scientists are quickly developing solutions.

Nuclear energy is a plentiful, inexhaustible fuel source, vital

in today's society. If solutions to its problems can be found, it will undoubtedly play a large part in the future of society as well.



The Bruce Mansfield power plant at Shippingport, Pa., is one of the many controversial plants in the country.

### Nuclear Power: two views

#### Nukes: dangerous and expensive

by Phyllis Manos

The United States has been spending billions of dollars developing nuclear power in hopes that by the twenty-first century most of our electricity will come from nuclear power plants. The government has been trying to convince the American people that nuclear power is inexpensive, safe, and is our only answer to the energy crisis. But nuclear power is not a good investment and poses real threats to our health and lives.

The cost of building a nuclear plant, which will last at most 30 years, is extremely high. According to a 1978 report by the House Committee on Government Operations, millions of dollars are spent each year on liability insurance, decommissioning nuclear plants, and "managing" nuclear wastes. Also, nuclear power is not a solid solution to the problem of unemployment because most of the workers in a nuclear power plant are highly trained engineers, scientists, and technicians.

But even if researchers do find a way to lower costs and create more jobs, nuclear power

plants are not safe, and the effects of an accident can be disastrous. A 1965 study by the Atomic Energy Commission concluded that an accident could cause 45,000 people to die instantly and radiation to spread over an area the size of Pennsylvania. A more catastrophic accident could release as much radioactivity as 100 Hiroshima bombs. The possibility of a serious accident is not outrageous — it almost happened at Three Mile Island.

Radiation leaks are common and can affect the health of the workers in a plant and people within a 50-mile radius. Also, accidents can occur in the nuclear waste sites located all over the country. Nuclear waste will remain toxic for thousands of years and cannot be made less harmful.

There are alternatives to nuclear energy — yet 83 per cent of government money for energy research goes to developing nuclear power plants. The money should be spent on safer possibilities because nuclear power simply is not the answer to our energy problems.

### Fuel for the future now here

by Alec Nagy

Throughout history, it seems that we human beings have been continually obsessed with the problem of energy, that is, the ability to do work. This tendency has become increasingly noticeable in recent times, with the development of the internal combustion engine subsequent with the development of petroleum engineering, and the development alongside of the electric motor. Unfortunately, both of these devices run on petroleum, a fuel which is becoming increasingly difficult to find and increasingly easy to use. There is, however, an alternative to this liquid produced and found only by chance: we can exploit the hidden power of the ordinary hydrogen atom.

In 1941, President Roosevelt endorsed government support of atomic ex-

perimentation by a group of physicists headed by the Italian physicist Enrico Fermi. Fermi and the others proceeded to build an atomic pile of uranium encased in graphite at the University of Chicago. They found that they could control the rate of reaction through use of lead rods inserted into the pile. (In fact, had they not used control rods, Chicago would have been destroyed by a nuclear blast.) Military purposes were, of course, their main goal, but energy uses soon became obvious. Unfortunately, nuclear fission presents the problem of dangerous radioactive wastes. The development of nuclear fusion may, however, remedy this problem.

Advantages of fusion, that is, the fusing together of two Hydrogen atoms to produce

helium, are numerous. Hydrogen is cheap. It is, in fact, the most plentiful element in the universe. From a fusion reaction, there is no waste, period.

Basically, fusion can be cheap, and clean. Unfortunately, fusion requires temperatures in excess of 100 million degrees Fahrenheit. At the present, the necessary technology does not exist to profitably fuse atoms.

We must not despair at the problems we have now with nuclear power. Stopping all atomic experimentation now would be like stopping life because there are people who die. We must put away our paranoia and ignorance! Not only are we capable, not only are we obligated, but we absolutely must proceed with all due haste to research and to safely develop this godsend of the energy crisis age.

### Arms race threatens our futures

by Barbara Kancelbaum

The Nuclear arms race, a wasteful and dangerous solution to international tensions, has grown to astonishing proportions, and it is up to each person who cares about the future of his world to put an end to it.

On Feb. 4, Eugene Hirsch, cardiologist and professor of medicine at CWRU, appeared with St. Ignatius senior, John Vadas, at Shaker to deliver what may have been the first exposure many students have had to the possibility and consequences of a nuclear war. The two are involved in Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR), an organization which believes that human life is far too sacred to be terminated by the atomic bomb.

Hirsch and Vadas described the impact a bomb targeted at

the Terminal Tower would have on this area. Every person in Shaker Heights would be "vaporized" instantly, burns would soon take the lives of people farther away, and people would eventually die of cancer due to radiation for hundreds of miles around. According to Dr. Helen Caldicott, spokeswoman for PSR, "A nuclear missile is targeted at every city of over 25,000 (possibly over 10,000) in the U.S. at this very moment."

President Reagan has tried to put our fears to rest by spending billions of dollars on bomb shelters for the people of America. The truth of the matter is that in a bomb situation, a bomb shelter would turn into an oxygen-less oven, and even if the occupants were ever to emerge, they would meet with radioactive particles dotting the earth, no buildings or vegetation, massive insect multiplication (a consequence of radiation), and a destroyed ozone layer which would cause burns and blindness from the unfiltered sun among other problems.

It is obvious that Reagan could have put the money to other uses such as education and scientific and medical research. One billion dollars is spent each day keeping the U.S. equal to or one jump ahead of Russia in the arms race. One fourth of that money could wipe our malaria from the entire world, and still we buy missiles which only strain relations with the Soviet

Union. The big question is "Why?"

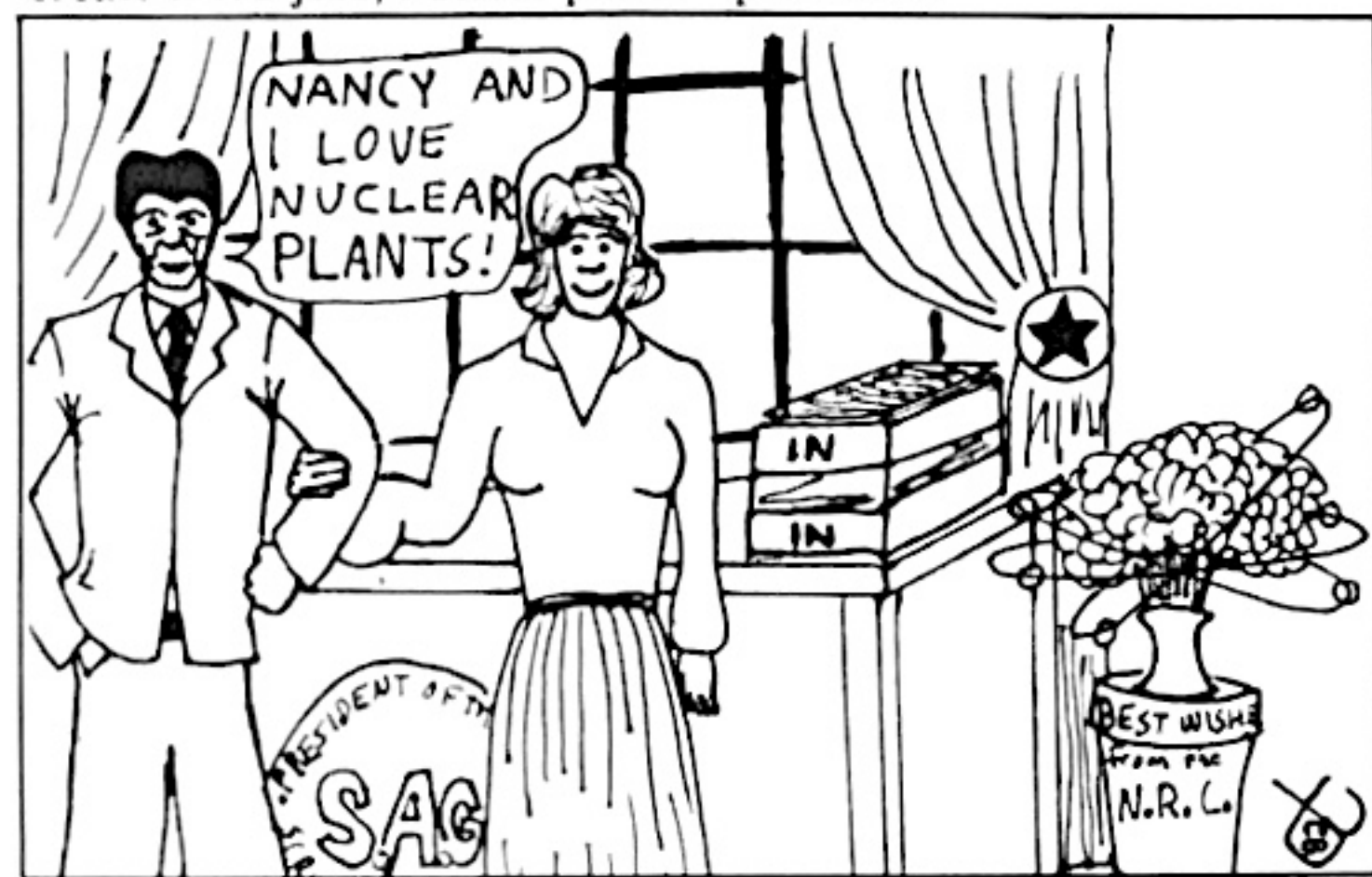
The first answer is America's deeply-rooted fear of Russia. The U.S. government will stop at nothing to stay ahead. The second answer is big business. Many large companies which build parts for nuclear equipment are successfully pressuring the government to buy from them.

The probability of a nuclear war is a matter of opinion. Russia and the U.S. both know that it would mean the end to both countries, and it would surely begin only in a time of desperation (for instance, if one country ran out of weapons in a non-nuclear war). In the meantime, people can help avoid this possible crisis by ending the arms race and relieving some of the pressure on the countries involved.

According to John Vadas, "The average U.S. Congressman, representing half-a-million people, receives 100 letters per issue! How can they represent the public opinion without input?" It is essential that the public out-pressure corporations in forcing the government to stop wasting our money and furthering the possibility of nuclear war.

The more knowledge you are "armed" with, the bigger impression you'll make.

Students interested in forming a Students for Social Responsibility group should contact Mrs. Bonthius.



### Arms race divides U.S., USSR

by Christina and Martina Anders

The nuclear arms race is a contest primarily between the United States and the Soviet Union. In this contest, the two major powers strive to compile the greater number of nuclear weapons. As a result of this race, the United States possesses the capability of destroying the Soviet Union 40 times over, while the Russians possess the means of destroying the United States 20 times over. The leaders of these two major powers have expressed a desire to go to the bargaining tables in order to forge a policy to reduce

the number of nuclear weapons.

The politically unstable issue of military superiority has brought about the formation of many opposing, as well as supportive, factions in the world community. The majority of the opposing factions originated because of their fear that the nuclear arms race would lead to a major war that would destroy both of the antagonists. The factions are led by concerned citizens who fear that their future is in jeopardy. On the other hand, the groups supporting the nuclear arms race

believe that if the United States would fall behind the Soviets in military capability, we would be attacked and conquered by the enemies of our nation. The supporting faction is represented in President Reagan's policy toward the Soviet Union concerning our national strategical and tactical defenses. Though these are not the sole causes for the opposition and support of the nuclear arms race, they contribute greatly to the ammunition of each faction.



## 'Attic' climbs to the top

by Bill McGovern

"Fame, money, women, disillusion, and a movie career." Are these normal dreams? Well, they are very normal for Matt Kursh and his rock band Attic.

Attic is a group of five serious musicians, who, according to Kursh, "all love music and would like to do it forever if possible."

The band features Eric Rosenthal on the drums; Kursh and Tim Elliott on guitars; Jon Denny on keyboards; and Eric Smith on bass. They all contribute to the vocals.

The original Attic was founded by Kursh and Rosenthal five years ago, but the present group has been together for 3½ years.

A clever manipulation of names spawned the title Attic. The last three letters of Matt's name were used (-att) in conjunction with the last two letters of Eric Rosenthal's name (-ic) producing - Attic. This was developed in the early years of their existence, and the band has grown together since then.

One thing that makes the band interesting and allows it to stand out a little is its diversity, both agewise and style wise. Denny and Elliott are sophomores; Rosenthal and Kursh are juniors; and Eric Smith is a freshman at Case Western Reserve University. Each member has a particular style

of music that he enjoys, adding to the diversity. Elliott and Denny are hard rock fans; Kursh and Rosenthal tune in to the more commercialized, more popular music; and Smith is swayed by the sounds of disco.

Attic has eight original songs, and with the wide variety of style preference, Attic's sound becomes very interesting. Each member contributes to the writing of the songs. As Elliott says, "One of the good things about the band is that we all have our own tastes, and we come together to form one."

They have had a great deal of success early on. They have performed at the Colony Theater, the University School prom, the Hathaway Brown carnival, and they worked in Orange about four times. They also did some work at the Corral, which is a bar and a nightclub. The Corral had a showcase of three bands, and Attic was able to get some new contacts out of it.

## Shaker grad a jazzy success

by Harriet Hawkins

John Russell, a former Shaker student and brother to sophomore Meg Russell, is a driving force behind the music at Williams College in Massachusetts. He is student leader of the college's jazz ensemble, organizer of the symphonic wind ensemble, a member of a newly formed jazz quartet and second chair trumpet in the Berkshire Symphony.

In his junior year Russell went to London to study at King's College, where he took courses in music performance, analysis and composition, and lessons in piano, trumpet, conducting, and keyboard harmony. While he was in London, he saw the wedding of Lady Diana. As a gift for their wedding, Russell sent them a fanfare that he had written and received a thank you from Buckingham Palace.

Russell began playing the trumpet and piano when he was



John Russell, with trumpet, at Williams College.

in fourth grade. Later he began teaching himself how to play the flute, clarinet and trombone. The one thing Russell really wants to do is to conduct. His dream is to "work with a large orchestra that tours Europe."

A Williams faculty member has said about Russell, "People with that kind of talent and ambition are rare, even at a conservatory."



Members of Attic, from left: Jon Denny, Matt Kursh, Eric Smith, Tim Elliott, and Eric Rosenthal.

## Orchestra presents mid winter concert in auditorium

by Susan Jacobson

On Wednesday, Feb. 10, The Shaker Heights High School orchestra presented its first solo midwinter concert. The program began at 8 p.m. in Shaker's large auditorium and was

directed by Mr. Fred Mosier.

The orchestra is composed of a select group of wind and string instrumentalists. This ensemble meets daily, fifth period, and some students sacrifice their lunch period just to rehearse with the orchestra.

The program began with Antonio Vivaldi's *Concerto in B Minor*. This piece was performed by Shaker sophomores, Caleb Nelson, Lyra Ghose, Julia Knowlton, and Candice Giddings. The entire strings section accompanied the soloists. This piece was followed by *Symphony No. 3, Finale* by Joseph Haydn. Mozart's *Symphony in G Minor* concluded the first part of this concert.

Steve Gale, a junior at Shaker, performed Paul Hindemith's *Sonata for Oboe*, accompanied by fellow junior, Fred Johnson.

Three members of the string section, Kathy Foster, Susan Glaser, and Lorna Wilson performed Dvorak's *Terzetto, Opus 74* and Miss Wilson remained to perform a solo, Bach's *Suite No. 3 in G minor*.

The entire orchestra followed with the Troika from *Lieutenant*

*Kije Suite* by Prokofieff, selections from *Camelot* by Lerner and Lowe. The program was concluded with Marvin Hamlisch's *They're Playing My Song*.

Overall, the concert was excellent. The first three pieces were of professional quality. The solo and the trio were of the same caliber and quality of the previous pieces. Steve Gale and Lorna Wilson should be commended on their particular excellent solos.

The remainder of the concert was not quite up to par with the first half. The *Troika* was the weakest piece performed, as it was at the previous concert back in November. The final piece of the concert *They're Playing My Song* is only "a small portion of an entire Marvin Hamlisch medley to be performed in its entirety at our next concert in May," said Mr. Mosier.

Attendance of the concert was not tremendous, but those who did attend seemed to really enjoy the concert.

The next orchestra concert is scheduled for May.

## Counterfeit classes not to be in book

by Dan Tinlanow

There have been several new courses proposed for the 1982-83 school year. As a service to both the students and the faculty of Shaker Heights High School, The Shakerite has printed, below, a

list of these courses.

**Palm Reading (PLMRDG 001)**  
No prereq.

This course instructs the student in the basic concepts of palm reading. Palms studied will

include those of Leo Tolstoy, Albert Einstein, Sigmund Freud, Aldous Huxley, and Harry Kemelman. There will be a final project consisting of determining your grade by reading the instructor's palm.

**Interpreting Weather Forecasts (INTWFC 001)**  
No prereq.

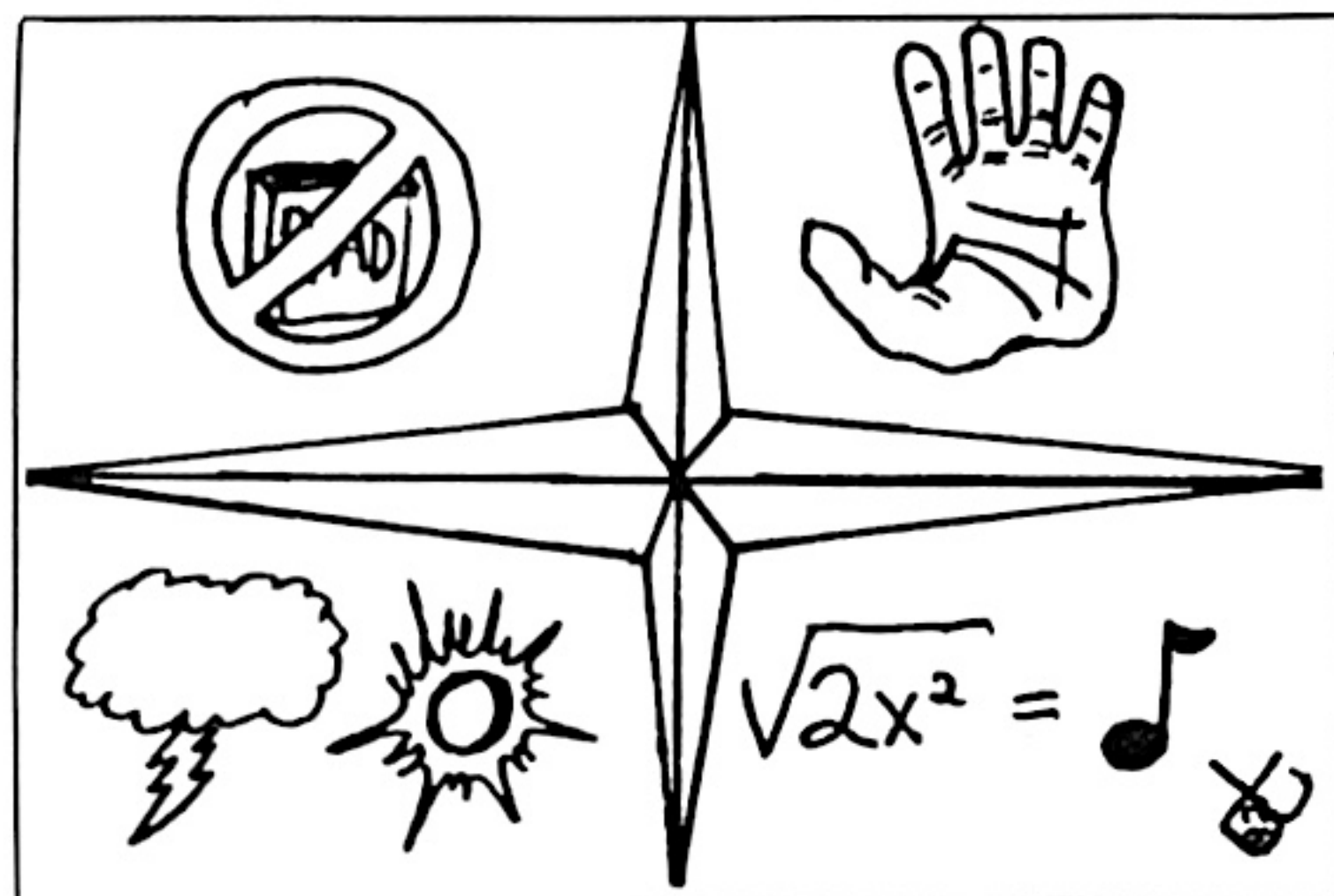
There is nothing more difficult than making sense of a TV or radio weather forecast, especially when no two are the same. It is typical for channel 1 to predict rain Wednesday, channel 2, snow Thursday, and then it sleets all day Friday after two days of perfect weather. This course is designed to teach you how to "average" various forecasts in order to extract an acceptably accurate forecast.

**Bad Literature (BADLIT 001)**  
Prereq: 11th year Eng.

Most English courses that deal with literature offer novels which are considered to be very good or better. One can safely assume that for every good novel there are at least 50 less-than-good novels. In other words, the vast majority of literature in the world is bad. The purpose of this course is to read and discuss examples of bad literature, such as, *Mr. Biswas Goes Hollywood*, *I'm Afraid of Virginia Woolf*, and *The Cleveland White Pages*.

**Musical Theories (MUSTHE 001)**  
Prereq: Algebra I

*Musical Theories* is a mathematics elective. This course will aid those students who have difficulty memorizing all the various formulae and theorems associated with the study of mathematics. Formulae such as "A-squared plus B-squared equals C-squared," and the ever-popular "X equals negative B plus or minus the square root of B-squared minus four AC over two A" will be set to music so that students will be able to recall them by remembering the catchy tune associated with it. This course is a new entry into the curriculum but is highly recommended to all students.



## Deafness no handicap for FTD

by Sallie Fine

The Fairmount Theatre of the Deaf is the only resident theater in America combining sign language with the spoken word. As well as giving entertaining performances out of The Brooks Theatre of the Cleveland Play House, the theatre offers various programs performed in spoken English and American sign language.

One such program recommended for junior and senior high school students is "A Show of Hands." As an introduction to sign language theatre, this includes dramatic scenes, sign mime, dance, sign and song with audience discussion. The cost of the program is \$200.

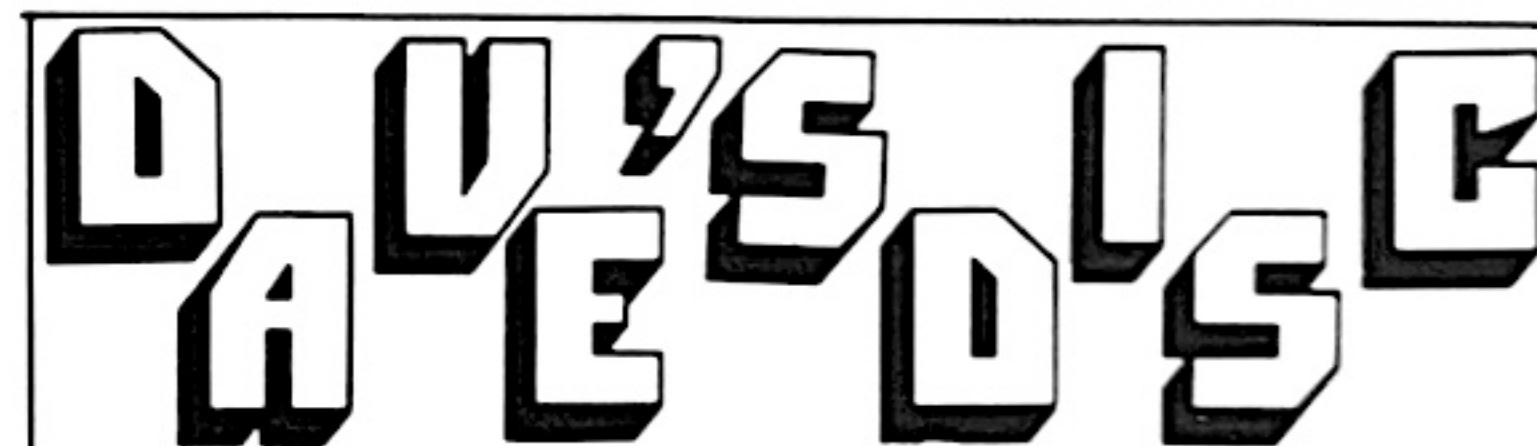
For the younger set, the theatre offers a program called "Artists-in-the-School." Designed for elementary school age children, the program includes a playlet performed in English, sign language, and mime, in addition to skits on deaf awareness, poetry, songs and the teaching of the Manual Alphabet. This, too, runs about \$200.

Also offered are workshops and residences which cost \$50 per hour. These are suitable for all ages and are conducted by the Fairmount Theatre of the Deaf (FTD) Acting Company. The instruction consists of sign language, mime, acting with sign language, singing with language, deaf accessibility, and creative dramatics.

Tour appearances such as Chekov's "The Proposal" and Paul Sill's "Story Theatre" are conducted in schools, colleges, organizations in the Cleveland area, and nation-wide.

For more information regarding programs given by The Fairmount Theatre of the Deaf or plays scheduled, write to:

The Fairmount Theatre of the Deaf  
11234 Bellflower  
Cleveland, Ohio 44106  
or call 421-0122.



by Dave Richman

The Best of Emerson, Lake and Palmer

The story of ELP's career is one that most bands would like to experience: to record million-selling albums, play coliseums and stadiums, make lots of money, then break only to make more money by releasing posthumous "Best of" albums.

This "Best of" album is very special as it includes some of the most well-orchestrated, precise rock and roll ever put on record. Two of composer Aaron Copland's songs are included: *Hoedown*, a country-styled keyboard jam by Keith Emerson, and *Fanfare for the Common Man*, a majestic display of the amazing talents of ELP.

Henry Mancini's *Peter Gunn* is also here, which you will recognize from the "Blues Brother's" soundtrack.

Some of ELP's own songs like *Karn Evil Number Nine*, *Still ... You Turn Me On*, and *Trilogy* all live up to the album's title.

What it is that makes ELP so special is their ability to put one member of the band at front, but still have the other two members very conspicuous. On the aforementioned *Hoedown*, Keith Emerson's organ makes up most of the load, but the rhythm section of Carl Palmer and Greg Lake on drums and bass respectively back up Keith with a sound like the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra.

Other tracks like *Tiger in a Spotlight* and *Jerusalem* push all members out front at one time or another. Whether it is Greg Lake wailing in his operatic voice, Carl Palmer beating on his tympani and gong, or Keith Emerson creating an earth-shaking roar with his synthesizers, they are all virtuosos in everyone's right.

If it's heart-squeezing emotion you want, ELP has something for you. *Lucky Man* concerns a national hero who is assassinated while practically outside his door.

So if you like classical rock, humorous pop, or soulful ballads, Emerson, Lake, and Palmer will definitely satisfy you. It is simply awesome music from awesome musicians.



## Opinion

## Insanity plea: a flaw in our judicial system

by Adam Dudley

Is the plea "not guilty by reason of insanity" an insanity of our system of justice? Should insane persons be responsible for their actions?

We all have heard of cases where criminals have been found "not guilty by reason of insanity," sent to a mental institution, and released a short time later, only to commit another offense, often committing the same crime as before. According to our criminal code, this is justice. Judges, lawyers, and legislatures support this "justice" on the basis that insane people do not know what they are doing and cannot distinguish a criminal act from any other. This is not true.

All adults, including the insane, have enough "common sense" and sufficiently developed morals to comprehend the moral significance of an act to distinguish between right and wrong. A sane person is just as capable of choosing to commit a criminal act as an insane person. Conversely, an insane person is just as capable of choosing NOT to commit a

criminal act as a sane person.

Everyone, regardless of sanity or insanity, demonstrates certain habits and behavioral patterns. A tendency toward crime should be punished in the insane as well as in the sane. People either commit crimes, or they do not; no one only acts like he is committing a crime. Sanity should not be the question. It should simply be a question of whether or not an illegal act is committed, and if one is, the general public has a right to protection from the criminal.

Until the "not guilty by reason of insanity" plea is removed from our criminal code, the public safety is jeopardized by the freedom of criminals who are judged to have been insane when they committed a crime and are later judged to have regained their sanity.

## Opinion

## Semester grades need revision

by David Michel

By now everyone except those few who haven't turned in a book or paid a fine of some such thing knows what his grades are. Some are happy. Some are not. Some believe their grades mean the end of the world as

they know it. And there are some who, unfortunately, couldn't care less about how well or how poorly they did. But just about everybody thinks or wishes or knows that he could have done better in something. The difference between a "B+" and a "B-" and a "C" just doesn't feel good.

And what about those people who are just on the borderline between grades. That doesn't feel great either. The semester grades give neither the reward of a "+" nor the prompting of a "-." The people with 89 per cent and 80 per cent are not the same. Nine percentage points are the difference between 85 percent and 76 percent, a difference between grades. By grades, no one would argue that these two students are the same in ability. But the first two both would have probably received "B's." Anyone such as a college admissions officer seeing only a straight semester grade might assume that their skills were about the same.

So what is the point of mentioning all of this? I am simply proposing that distinctions of the "+" and "-" be made on the semester cards as well as or instead of on the nine-week cards. In this manner, the difference between the good and the better "B" or "C" student could be made where it counts, and the people who were close between grades could be singled out hopefully to their benefit.

This could foreseeably cause some problems figuring out the grade point averages. The easiest way to solve this is to simply award points as they currently are, by the straight letter grade only. This would undoubtedly cause some people to be unhappy; however, there is an even better process to use. Award two points for "C-," 2.33 for "C" and 2.66 for "C+" and so on for rest of the grades. Extra points for leveled classes would be figured as they are now. Of course, this would be complicated but for the students it would definitely be worthwhile.

## Opinion

## Trust in Shaker policemen marred

by Mara Sidney

Until Monday, Feb. 1, Robert Bambrick was a policeman. He had been a member of the Shaker Heights Police Force for nine years when an unfortunate occurrence ended his career in police work. On Jan. 23, Bambrick recovered a stolen car but failed to report it to a superior officer. A grand jury indicted him for receiving stolen property, and Mayor Walter Kelley dismissed him from his position.

A policeman's duty is to try his hardest to protect a community from crime. Those living

"... it is quite disturbing to hear that one of our policemen was participating in — rather than preventing — illegal actions."

in a specific community expect their police force to arrest criminals and to take preventative measures to ensure the safety of the community. They depend on a policeman to be available and helpful when and if they need him.

Because of the great amount of trust and dependence we must have in our police force, it is quite disturbing to hear that one of our policemen was participating in — rather than

Over the next three years, we will spend a sum on "defense" equal to our total national deficit, over a trillion dollars! That is incomprehensible and shamefully not needed.

Another cause of the large budget deficit is the swelling unemployment ranks. For every one per cent rise in unemployment, there is a corresponding rise in welfare payments. Since Reagan has taken office, unemployment has risen from 6.9 per cent to 8.9 per cent. That is a huge drain on our welfare department. High unemployment also erodes our tax base, which helps pay for programs for the unemployed. A vicious circle!

Now Reagan has threatened to send about 50 programs back to the states. These include food stamps, some job placement programs, and Aid to Dependent Children. This would be disastrous for a state such as

Ohio, which is already facing a one billion dollar deficit. Besides, a huge bureaucracy split-up is just 50 little bureaucracies. The funding would not be adequate for 50 such programs. Also, this idea would not help Ohio's financial situation but would threaten to send us all over the brink of financial disaster.

## Opinion

## State cutbacks: whose fault?

by Andrew Pollis

Virtually nobody has been able to escape at least hearing about those ominous cutbacks in state funds for school districts. Almost every student is affected in some way or another — no buses for field trips, no movies, no new books, etc. Nobody favors the cutbacks, so who is responsible?

Responsibility lies in two main areas. First (and most obvious), Reagan's merciless cutbacks to states, discussion of which has almost become trite, has left everybody with less money with which to work. Second, Ohio, in managing the cutbacks, erroneously calculated that a one per cent sales tax increase would compensate for the missing funds. When this proved itself still too little money, the cutbacks to school districts were made.

What's the solution? There are too many and too few. A few school districts including Shaker have been thinking about suing the state for more money. Still others are considering asking the voters for a tax levy. But what happens when the levies fail and the lawsuits are lost? State law prohibits schools from closing.

The solution lies in the problem — state and federal governments. Horace Mann once said that "schoolhouses are the Republican line of fortifications." It is ironic that Republicans are cutting down their own lines.

## Opinion

## Torture:

### an inconceivable phenomenon

by Steve Heller

A recent airing of CBS's *Sixty Minutes* depicted a volunteer group's efforts in freeing people from government-inflicted torture all over the world. The story pointed out the group's relative measure of success considering the tremendous obstacles and barriers that must be overcome on such enterprises.

"I find it difficult to believe that people not only inflict pain on others, but that these people feel that they have the right to do that..."

I, however, would like to comment on the reasons for this group's existence. The very concept of torture is virtually inconceivable to me, as I have lived a relatively smooth and safe life. I find it difficult to believe that people not only inflict pain on others, but that these people feel that they have the right to do that — a divine voice within them justifying the barbaric techniques of torture.

## Letter To The Editor

## Black History/America's possibilities

Dear Editor:

Black historian, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, proposed a Negro History Week in February, 1926. In the 1960's the week evolved into a month celebration. Today in the United States, institutions across the nation give special attention to the history of Afro-Americans during the month of February.

The motivating factor for this movement was the fact that even our country's most eminent historians have, for the most part, left triumphs and contributions of Afro-Americans out of American History.

Knowledge of this missing part of history can generate embarrassment and tears, pride and joy. A deep look at the impact of the presence of Afro Americans on the development of the United States can reveal two important things: How we have come to where we are, and how we have come to be who we are as individuals and as a nation.

We can come to know something very encouraging for a people in a world threatened by man's increasing ability to destroy. We can come to know the white and black Americans, who from 1619 until today, have had the strength and courage to risk life for the freedom of all men and women. We can come to know the individuals who contributed to every facet of our country's youth even though the laws and attitude of the land discouraged their input.

These things are cause for national pride for always there have been black and white Americans who have had the inner light to see worth in themselves and each other. Their strengths are in each of us. Their legacy provides us with the foundation for our future.

Sincerely,  
John E. Addison  
Director, Push-Excel

## The Shakerite

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# Icers defeat Heights; win 6 in a row

by Dan Rosenbaum

As the Shaker hockey team heads down the backstretch towards the post season playoffs under the leadership of Head Coach Mike Bartley and assistant Coach Jerry Graham, another costly injury has plagued the squad. Earlier this season, injuries to Captains Mark Genger (shoulder) and Doug Hicks (ankle) left large gaps in the Raiders' potent attack. Well, the "captain's jinx" continued as the third captain, Kevin Mallin, sustained a back injury that sidelined him for a number of games.

Reviewing the action from the middle of January to the middle of February, the Raiders had some very exciting games. Against Garfield Heights (Jan. 16), Shaker won 7-3 before a home crowd. Leading the icers were Genger with a hat trick, Hicks with two goals, Mark Spring and Brian Tuffin with a goal apiece, and goalie Adam Siegel with 31 saves. The next day the Raiders turned back a fast-skating University School team 5-3. Scoring for Shaker was Bill Baranyk with a hat trick, Hicks with a pair of goals, and Siegel with 20 shots kicked out.

Shaker next met Parma (Jan. 23) and pelted the Redmen 15-1. Just about everyone took part in the victory as ten Raiders scored goals. The icers then traveled to arch-rivals Cleveland Heights (Jan. 30) to avenge their Dec. 12 loss to the Tigers. Geoff Schenkel, starting in place of suspended goalie Siegel, did a yeoman's job in stopping a tough Heights attack by making 33 saves. Shaker won this exciting contest 6-3 with a pair of goals by Genger and Mallin, and solo tallies by Andy Liutkus and John Small. February started with the Raiders continuing their winning streak by defeating Lakewood 8-1 (Feb. 6). Pacing the icers were Baranyk, Genger, and

Spring with two goals each, Liutkus and Bob Hart with a goal apiece, and Schenkel with 24 saves. The very next day, Shaker rattled Normandy 11-6.

In addition to our very capable hockey players, we would like to acknowledge those

who have helped the team in other ways. Managers Jeff Grieco and Linda Grossman, trainer Ken Kengas and student trainer Chris White, announcer Joe Bush, and scorer Mary Jane Broadbent all contributed to the success of this hockey season.

**Editor's note:** Special thanks to those working at Thornton Park for their cooperation and help over this hockey season. They are: Debbie Clark, Sallie Fine, Eric Harris, Lisa Kovalski, Kelly Parker, and Dave Phillips.



PLEVIN

Shaker's icers face off against LEL-rival Lakewood High.

## Grapplers fight ups and downs

by Adam Goldberg

The Shaker Heights wrestling team began its Lake Erie League season in early January and had a 3-2 record through the first week in February. While the season was a little disappointing at times, there were plenty of exciting moments and many surprises as well.

The Raiders opened up 1982 with a pair of home matches.

The first was against Parma (Jan. 8), and the second was with Garfield (Jan. 15). Shaker dropped a 39-13 decision to a tough Redmen squad, losing several close matches. The grapplers fared much better against the Bulldogs as they triumphed by a score of 35-22.

Next the matmen went on the road to take on the Cleveland

Heights Tigers (Jan. 22). Shaker won 7 out of 13 matches to capture a 28-23 upset. The very next week, however, it was the Raiders who were upset, losing a very physical match to the Shaw Cardinals by a score of 39-21.

As the month of February came around, the Raiders traveled to Lakewood to meet the defending LEL champions. The Rangers, who have also been struggling through this season, showed no signs of having any problems as they defeated Shaker by a 46-17 count.

As of Feb. 11, the Raiders' overall record was 5-4-1 (including 5 matches in December). Regardless of the record, the entire squad worked very hard this season and is still optimistic about the post-season tournaments just now getting underway.

As an indication of how hard the Raiders have worked, Linn cited some of the team's members who have not won every night but have improved their time dramatically. Rob Jillson has dropped his time in the 100 fly 20 seconds in a year, and Dave Strasburg is down 13 seconds in the 500 free. In an incredible improvement, Andy Smith has taken almost a full minute off his 500 free time, going from six minutes to 5:28. Also doing well are Andy Blackhurst, Peter Richer, and Rick Richards.

The Raiders' biggest contest comes Feb. 27 at the district meet, where they will try for second place behind Hawken's powerhouse.

## Swimmers capture LEL

by Eleanor Nagy

In remaining unbeaten, Shaker's Red Raider tankers have captured the LEL crown and their best record in 29 years.

This is the first time since the 1962-'63 season that Shaker has won the Lake Erie League in swimming, and the first season since 1953 that they have remained undefeated.

In an intensely emotional and close meet, the Raiders clinched the title and defeated their long-time nemesis, the Lakewood Rangers, by nine points, 46-37. Outstanding performances were turned in by many swimmers, according to Coach Peter Linn. Among these were Bill Watson, who dropped five seconds in the 500 free and was nominated Plain Dealer "Swimmer of the Week," and John Sauerland,

who swam the 200 IM for one of the first times ever and then was ranked third in the district with his time of 2:05.1. Also swimming well were Scott Kiker in the 100 back, who "did a super job," John Beesley in the 50 and 100 free, and Gary Lewis, coming back from an injury, in the 50 free.

Linn attributes this fine season to mainly two things: luck in remaining injury-free and hard work. He commented, "We were lucky to get Gary (Lewis) back. Also, nobody got really sick or took off Christmas, and we didn't have a lot of disrupting snow days that have been a problem in past years. Thus, we've gotten in a lot of good training and have been able to drop our times."

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